

spaces. Vancouver is home to a few similar models, like the Olympic Village, which was built up to a height of eight stories with many functions integrated into the space. However, the tendency is to fall towards towers or individual homes, Lang said.

The ROAR_one project is a reference project from a sustainability point of view too,

being a model of the Green City concept, which aims to reduce the carbon footprint of a building. Passive Haus is a similar concept followed by LWPAC; it refers to a residential model that reduces energy needs, such as using solar energy for heating during the winter. Lang is a strong advocate of the Living Building Challenge, which incorporates all other ecological matters associated with architecture, from water

“It’s a bigger risk not to change the way how we do things than keep doing what’s status quo.”



usage to the lifecycle of materials used in buildings.

The Monad project was launched based on these standards and generated much recognition and a number of awards due to its ability to incorporate both sustainability and affordability. LWPAC was also one of the 2016 winners of the Urban Design Award, presented by the City of Vancouver, for their involvement with the Vanglo House. Currently working with the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, the firm will continue to embed these standards in all of its projects.

“I think we’re missing a range of models and technologies that can be used to build future cities, and we need to aim for that,” Lang said. By this Lang refers to the incorporation of intelligent urban infrastructure, like bike lanes and public transportation,